Comité consultatif pour l'environnement de la Baie James
James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment
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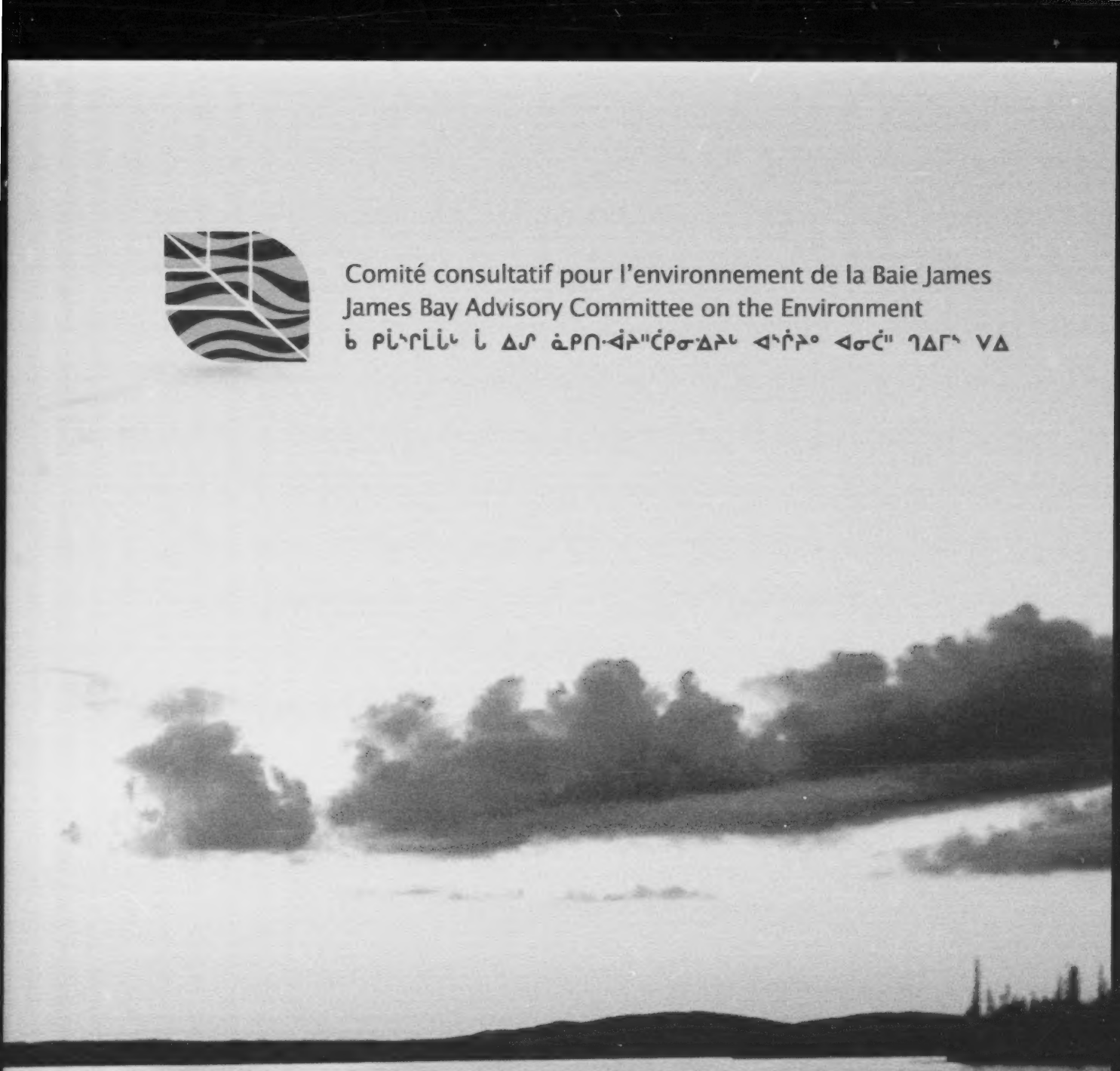

Annual Report 2015-2016

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www.ccebj-jbace.ca

JBACE

383, rue Saint-Jacques, bureau C-220
Montréal (Québec) H2Y 1N9
(514) 286-4400
www.ccebj-jbace.ca

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March 31, 2016

The Honourable Catherine McKenna
Minister of Environment and Climate Change, Canada

The Honourable David Heurtel
Minister of Sustainable Development, the Environment
and the Fight Against Climate Change, Québec

Dr. Matthew Coon Come
Grand Chief
Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee)

Ministers McKenna and Heurtel:
Grand Chief Coon Come:

I am pleased to send you the activity report of the James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment for the year ended March 31, 2016. The report outlines the Committee's accomplishments and challenges in fulfilling its mandate relating to the environmental and social protection regime.

Yours truly,

Melissa Saganash
Chairperson

CHAIRPERSON'S MESSAGE

One of the functions of the James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment (JBACE) is to raise government officials' awareness about the consultation mechanisms provided for in the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement (JBNQA). During my tenure as chairperson in 2015 2016, it was evident that, although much has been accomplished in the last 40 years, there is still work to be done.

In spring 2015, the Québec government launched a major initiative on social acceptability of development projects. Appropriately, discussion panels were held to allow organizations and the public to express their views. Initially, no panel was planned for the JBNQA territory, even after the recent report by the commissions on uranium industry issues underlined the importance of social acceptability to northern communities.

After some open dialogue, our right to consultation on developments that could have an impact on the territory or our way of life was heard. However difficult it may be sometimes, when governments display the will to participate in implementing the tools at their disposal, it is then that we can witness the force behind what nation-to-nation truly means.

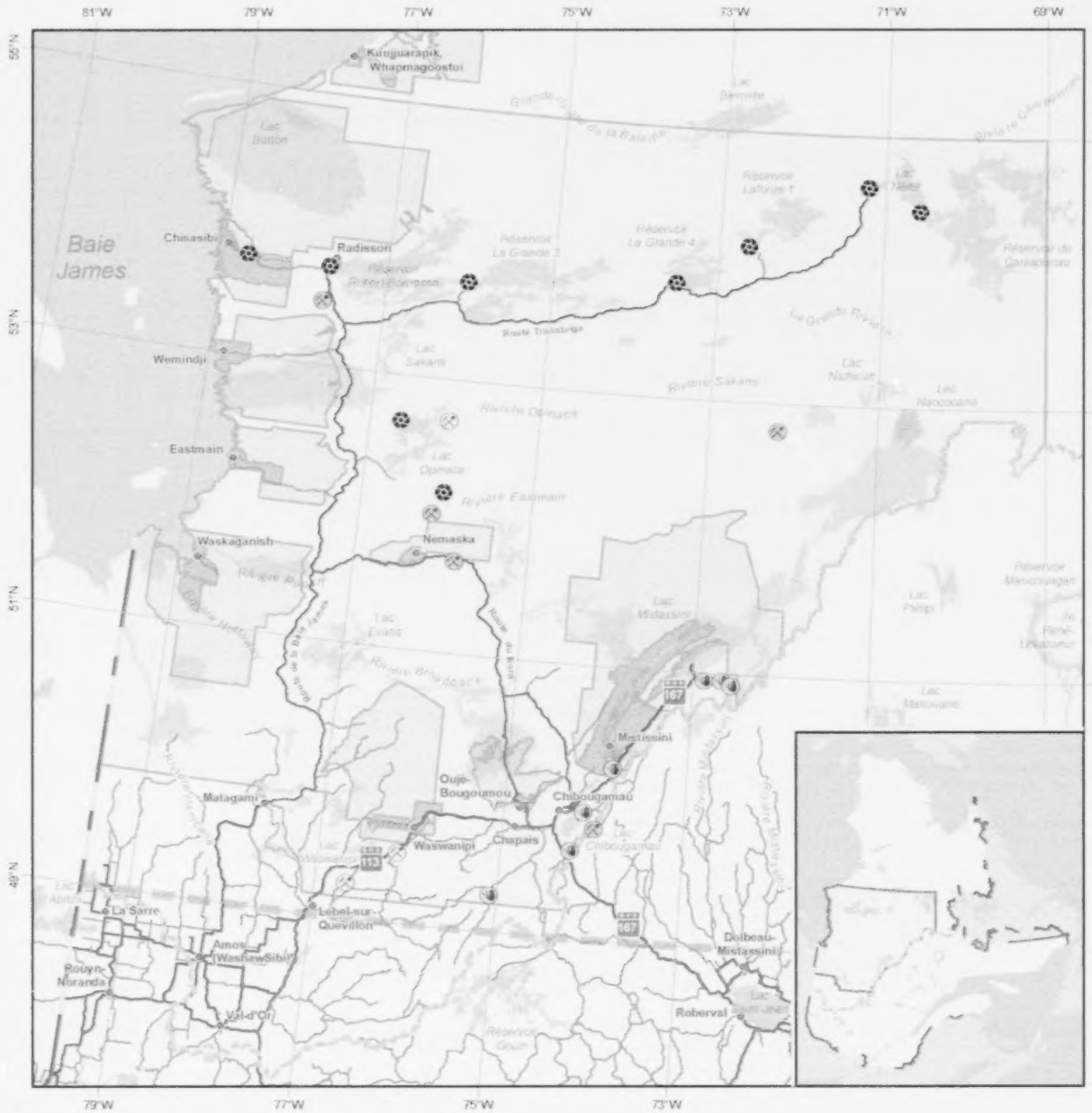
There is no need to reinvent the wheel: the JBNQA established mechanisms to ensure the involvement of Aboriginal peoples through, among other means, the creation of representative bodies and environmental and social impact assessment of development projects. The JBACE believes that, 40 years after the signing of the JBNQA, authorities should make full use of these mechanisms to foster meaningful and positive dialogue on government measures and development projects. Dialogue is, after all, a fundamental building block of successful nation-to-nation relations.

There is room for innovation. We realize that certain types of regional issues, such as the cumulative effects of projects, cannot be dealt with at the project level. The JBACE is proposing new tools for taking these issues into consideration while engaging regional and local players.

It is with pride that I end my mandate as chairperson, especially when I think of the times the JBACE stood its ground to provide the people of Eeyou Istchee with the voice to which they are entitled. I would like to thank the JBACE members and secretariat staff, all of whom I have found to be allies in the protection of our rights and the defence of Eeyou Istchee, for making the achievements discussed in this report possible.

Melissa Saganash
Chairperson
March 31, 2016

TERRITORY COVERED BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL PROTECTION REGIME (Section 22)



Limits

- Territory covered by the regime [1]
- Cree Category I lands
- Cree Category II lands
- Southern limit of JBNQA Territory
- Border
- Southern limit of Plan Nord territory

Infrastructures

- Mine
- Mine project
- Hydroelectric power station

Conservation areas

- Exceptional forest ecosystem
- Protected area

[1] The Crees do not recognize the southern limit of the regime as defined on this map

[*] The Washaw Sibi Eeyou Association is temporarily based in Amos

Sources

Land division, mine site, MÉRN 2016
Exceptional forest ecosystem, MÉRN, 2016
Protected area, MDDELCC, 2016
Hydroelectric infrastructures, CEHQ, 2016

N W E S

0 45 90 km

Scale : 1 : 4 500 000
Map projection : Conique de Lambert, NAD83
Produced by : Groupe Conseil Nutshimit-Nippour, Avril 2016

Comité consultatif pour l'environnement de la Baie James
James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment

INTRODUCTION

The James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment (JBACE) wishes to outline the work accomplished in fiscal 2015-2016. The JBACE advises the responsible governments regarding policies, laws and regulations that could affect the environmental and social protection regime. Established by Section 22 of the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement (JBNQA), the regime provides that due consideration must be given to Aboriginal rights when formulating government measures affecting the territory of Eeyou Istchee James Bay.

The JBACE's role is also to oversee the administration of the Section 22 impact assessment and review procedure. The aim of the procedure is to minimize the impacts of development projects on the environment and Cree communities, including the Crees' hunting, fishing and trapping rights and the Cree system of land tenure based on wildlife harvesting. Lastly, the Section 22 regime provides for Cree involvement in the regime's implementation.

The goal of the JBACE's work is to strengthen the implementation of the environmental protection regime and its guiding principles. It is with that in mind that the Committee recommended submitting certain kinds of plans, programs, policies and strategies to strategic environmental assessment and giving greater consideration to the cumulative effects of development projects during the review process. The JBACE also made recommendations in the context of the joint inquiry into uranium industry issues with the Bureau d'audiences publiques en environnement (BAPE). Following on those recommendations, the JBACE stressed the importance of taking into account the special meaning of the social acceptability of projects in the Territory, among other occasions during the parliamentary commission studying the Green Paper on Social Acceptability proposed by the Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles.

The JBACE also made recommendations for improving public participation in the environmental and social impact assessment and review procedure, and then followed up on their implementation with the Section 22 administrators and review bodies. Lastly, the Committee held a workshop with forestry and wildlife experts to rethink its approach to reviewing the forest management plans under Québec's new forest regime.

1 PROMOTING STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

In the JBACE's opinion, strategic environmental assessment (SEA) is the best way to take into account the carrying capacity of ecosystems in a project's host environment. In fact, SEA conducted upstream of project implementation results in decisions that take better account of environmental and social protection issues. Furthermore, consideration of these issues during the formulation of policies, plans, programs and strategies facilitates subsequent impact assessment and review of projects.

A) **Modernization of the environmental authorization system**

The Québec government tabled a Green Paper on modernization of the authorization system under the Environment Quality Act, which proposes to establish a framework for SEAs. Meanwhile, regional governance has evolved, with new planning responsibilities being entrusted to the Eeyou Itschee James Bay Regional Government and the Cree Nation Government. The JBACE wants to initiate a reflection on these two tools for a comprehensive vision of development.

B) **Reflection workshop**

The JBACE invited three experts in SEA, Robert Joly, Michel A. Bouchard and Jean-Philippe Waubb, to share their views on the application of SEA to development projects in northern regions. The workshop discussions highlighted the importance of integrating SEA into the decision-making process.

During the workshop, the lack of baseline data on the environment or access to such data emerged as a major constraint on planning. In that respect, an SEA can become a knowledge acquisition program, which is both long and costly. Workshop participants also looked at time- and cost-efficient SEA models used in other jurisdictions.

In September 2015, the JBACE submitted a brief[1] stressing the need to take the legal framework of the JBNQA into account for projects in the Territory covered by Section 22. Accordingly, SEAs conducted in the Territory would incorporate the guiding principles set out in Section 22, including Cree involvement. Regional and local governments and bodies would be called on to play a role in SEAs.

[1] On September 3, 2015, JBACE representatives made an oral submission before the Quebec National Assembly's Committee on Transportation and the Environment.

C) Discussion workshop

A second workshop was held and gave a clearer idea of how SEAs that include or apply specifically to the Eeyou Istchee James Bay Territory can be conducted in keeping with the principles of Section 22 of the JBNQA. The JBACE invited Michel A. Bouchard to moderate the workshop, which was held in December 2015. The workshop provided an opportunity to compare development in the context of the Eeyou Istchee James Bay Territory with Ontario's Far North Project, learn about regional environmental assessments under the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act (CEAA) and gain a better understanding of SEA models in other jurisdictions, including Nunavut and Scotland.

At the end of the workshop, the members agreed on the importance of creating an interdepartmental body to oversee SEAs in Québec. The government department that proposes the policy, plan or program would be responsible for conducting the SEA. The members stressed the need to establish a body to oversee consultations held in the context of SEAs for the Eeyou Istchee James Bay Territory. The body could be attached to the Cree Nation Government or the Eeyou Istchee James Bay Regional Government.

The members think that certain land use planning tools, such as public land use plans, need to be submitted to SEA. In addition, new development sectors, such as uranium, would be subject to a Québec-wide SEA. Certain kinds of policies, programs, plans and strategies (PPPS) should systematically undergo SEA, whereas a screening mechanism could be established to help decide whether other types of PPPSs should be subject to SEA or not.

In the JBACE's view, strategic environmental assessment would not only improve subsequent project assessments, including the project's cumulative effects, but also give greater consideration to the guiding principles of the environmental and social protection regime. In fact, considering issues upstream of project implementation would ensure better protection of the Crees' hunting, fishing and trapping rights while involving the Cree people in the regime's implementation.

2. GIVING GREATER CONSIDERATION TO CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

The consideration of cumulative effects is an ongoing concern of the JBACE's owing to the impacts of past, current and future projects on the territory of Eeyou Istchee James Bay. Although the Section 22 impact assessment and review procedure analyzes the environmental and social impacts of each development project, the JBACE believes that analyzing the cumulative effects of projects is key to establishing an ecological and social viability threshold for the host environment.

The JBACE mandated Bram Noble, a professor at the University of Saskatchewan with expertise in cumulative effects assessment, to determine the consideration given to cumulative effects in Evaluating Committee (COMEV) directives, impact statements and project authorization based on a sampling of seven projects submitted to the impact assessment and review procedure between 2004 and 2015. The fact that a number of the projects were also submitted to the CEAA procedure enabled a comparison of the consideration given to cumulative effects by the two jurisdictions.

The consideration given to cumulative effects in each project assessment and review process was determined based on good-practice criteria for cumulative impact assessment, such as the specific importance given to cumulative effects, determination of valued components, the quality of baseline data and the trends they reveal. The study also examined the extent to which the directives and impact statement for each project were reflected in the final decision on project authorization.

The study findings will be shared with the Section 22 signatory parties and evaluating and review bodies.

Meeting with the Société du Plan Nord

During the JBACE meeting in February 2016, Robert Sauvé, President and CEO of the Société du Plan Nord, explained the corporation's structure and priority actions. The members raised the main issues of interest to the JBACE, in particular strategic environmental assessment, cumulative effects and acquisition of baseline data for the Eeyou Istchee James Bay Territory. Mr. Sauvé said he was interested in working in cooperation with the JBACE to move these matters forward, particularly data acquisition, which underlies the planned conservation initiatives under the Plan Nord.

3. INQUIRY INTO URANIUM INDUSTRY ISSUES AND FOLLOW-UP

In 2014, the Québec government and the Cree Nation Government signed a cooperation agreement to hold an inquiry and consultations on uranium industry issues in the Eeyou Istchee James Bay Territory. Soon after, the JBACE formed its own commission to work alongside the Bureau d'audiences publiques sur l'environnement (BAPE) during the consultations held in the Territory. Chapter 13 of the BAPE Commission's report, which focuses on the territories covered by the JBNQA, was jointly written with the JBACE and Kativik Environmental Advisory Committee commissions. After three consultations phases[2] and production of the inquiry report, the JBACE felt the need to take stock of the experience.

a. Consultation and inquiry report of the BAPE Commission

The outcome of an in-depth inquiry and numerous hearings, the report released by the BAPE Commission in May 2015 shows the lack of social acceptability for uranium exploration and mining. Moreover, the Commission notes the many uncertainties that persist with regard to long-term management of radioactive waste from future uranium mines.

b. Necessary collaboration between commissions

The role of the JBACE Commission was to ensure the Section 22 provisions were taken into consideration and facilitate Cree and Jamésien participation in the consultations. This was a particularly important role given that the most advanced uranium project in Québec was in the Eeyou Istchee James Bay Territory, north of Mistissini.

The JBACE Commission helped its BAPE counterpart make the necessary adjustments for hearings in Cree and Jamésien communities, such as making sure information was available before and during the hearings and that, insofar as possible, it be available in English, French and Cree.

[2] The public hearings were conducted in three phases between June and November 2014: pre-consultation to solicit citizens' concerns, thematic sessions to share information and discuss issues with experts, and submissions.

Visit to the future BlackRock mine site

During the JBACE meeting held in Oujé-Bougoumou in September 2015, the members visited the site of the future BlackRock mine, accompanied by representatives of the proponent, the Cree Nation Government and the Cree First Nation of Oujé-Bougoumou. They left with an understanding of the value of the site for the Cree family living in the area, as well as the modifications made to the project to mitigate its environmental and social impacts. The mitigation measures were incorporated into the impact and benefits agreement binding BlackRock Metals, the Cree Nation Government and the Cree First Nation of Oujé-Bougoumou.

C. Stakeholder feedback

In September 2015, the JBACE met with two key players from the Cree Nation Government and the Cree First Nation of Mistissini to ask for feedback on the consultations on uranium industry issues. The players underscored the fact that, at first, many Crees confused the hearings on uranium industry issues with the consultation on the Matoush uranium exploration project. Generally speaking, though, they felt that dividing the consultations into three phases encouraged participation, as it allowed the Crees to express their views on more than one occasion.

Moreover, they stressed the importance of flexibility when holding consultations in Cree communities, including by providing various forums where people can express their views (e.g. hearings, briefs, focus groups, social media, etc.). The technical discussions that took place between the experts and commissioners led participants to lose interest at times. Overall, however, they think that the commissions did a good job in adapting to the context of the communities.

d. Observations and recommendations

Following a post-mortem review by the JBACE Commission members, observations and recommendations were sent to the Minister of Sustainable Development, the Environment and the Fight Against Climate Change. The JBACE thinks it is important to use the lessons learned from working with the BAPE to guide future joint consultations. The JBACE's recommendations include ensuring that JBACE commissioners have access to information held by the BAPE and clearly defining the mechanisms for ensuring accountability to the JBACE.

One of the objectives of the JBACE's Strategic Plan for 2013-2018 is to clarify the nature of its intervention in multijurisdictional contexts. Collaborating with the BAPE on the inquiry and consultations on uranium industry issues was an excellent learning experience. The JBACE's observations and recommendations should facilitate future joint consultations involving JBNQA bodies and those of another jurisdiction.

4. ENSURING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS ON PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

In May 2015, the JBACE sent the signatory parties its report on improving public participation during impact assessment and review. The report is the culmination of several years' work to recommend ways of more effectively incorporating recognized principles of public participation into the Section 22 regime while ensuring special status and involvement for the Cree people.

The recommendations contained in the report include producing guidance material on the Section 22 procedure and public participation therein, as well as establishing an online registry of projects submitted to impact assessment and review. For each project, the registry would contain the COMEV directives, the impact statement, the review committee's recommendations and the information on public participation activities. After releasing its report, the JBACE followed up on the recommendations' implementation with the signatory parties and Section 22 bodies.

a. Provincial and federal administrators of the impact assessment and review procedure

The JBACE met twice with the Provincial Administrator of the impact assessment and review procedure, Christyne Tremblay (April 2015 and February 2016). Ms. Tremblay reported on the progress of the online registry and offered the MDDELCC's assistance in producing the guidance and public awareness material.

Aboriginal community consultation policy specific to the mining sector

In November 2015, the MERN tabled a draft Aboriginal community consultation policy specific to the mining sector, as required by the amended Mining Act (2013). By way of preliminary comments, the JBACE stressed the importance of complying with the JBNQA provisions regarding special status and involvement for the Crees.

The JBACE also met with the Federal Administrator, Ron Hallman, in June 2015 to discuss its recommendations regarding public participation, among other issues. Mr. Hallman stressed his interest in learning more about shared processes such as the JBNQA procedure. Moreover, the Federal Administrator informed the JBACE of the work to improve public participation during the CEAA procedure, among other ways by holding consultations on the conditions for authorizing a project.

b. Evaluating and review bodies

In meeting with COMEV and and the Review Committee (COMEX), and then the Review Panel (COFEX-South), the JBACE noted that some of the recommendations regarding public participation had already been implemented. The JBACE will continue following up on the rest of the recommendations.

5. SOCIAL ACCEPTABILITY IN THE EEYOU ITSCHEE JAMES BAY TERRITORY

In spring 2015, the Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles (MERN) initiated a process of reflection on the social acceptability of resource extraction projects. The JBACE wanted to use the opportunity to shed light on the special meaning of social acceptability in the environmental and social protection regime under the JBNQA.

The MERN initially announced, in spring 2015, that it would be holding five discussion panels on social acceptability under the themes of the department's role, existing participatory approaches, the social, economic and environmental impacts of projects, and benefit-sharing mechanisms. Noting that a discussion panel was not planned for the JBNQA territory, the Cree Nation Government and the JBACE insisted that one be held.

In September 2015, Johanne Gélinas was mandated by the Minister of Energy and Natural Resources to lead a discussion panel in Mistissini. The bodies represented at the meeting stressed that social acceptability of development projects in the Territory would likely be greater if the consultation and participation mechanisms provided for in the JBNQA were used.

Following the discussion panels and the submission of Ms. Gélinas's report, the MERN released its guidelines in the area of social acceptability (Green Paper) in February 2016. On March 16, a delegation from the JBACE made a brief oral submission at the hearing of the National Assembly's Committee on Agriculture, Fisheries, Energy and Natural Resources. They outlined the issues of concern to the JBACE, which were subsequently addressed at greater length in a formal written brief. First and foremost, the Committee thinks that the MERN guidelines need to acknowledge the existing framework for assessing the social acceptability of resource development projects in the Eeyou Istchee James Bay Territory.

That framework is rooted in the guiding principles of the Section 22 environmental and social protection regime, the local and regional governments and the Territory's planning bodies. The JBNQA thus provides a tested framework for ensuring that projects are carried out in a manner that is acceptable to the Territory's inhabitants and communities.

The JBACE applauds the MERN's intention to clarify its role given its involvement as a body that both regulates and supports natural resource development. In addition, the JBACE supports the proposed public consultations, including in relation to land use planning. The Committee believes that strategic environmental assessment of the public land use plan would increase its social acceptability, as public expectations and interests would be taken into account upstream of the process. Moreover, in its brief, the JBACE recommended strengthening post-project monitoring and giving greater consideration to the cumulative effects of development on the host environments.

6. ESTABLISHING AN APPROACH FOR REVIEWING FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANS

One of the JBACE's functions under the JBNQA is to comment on forest management plans for the territory covered by Section 22 of the JBNQA. Among other things, the plans set out the ways and means of commercial timber harvesting, forest regeneration and road planning. However, the Sustainable Forest Development Act passed in 2010 established two new types of plans: five-year tactical plans for integrated forest management ('PAFIT', in French), and operational plans for integrated forest management.

Guidance document for proponents of projects near water

In 2014, the JBACE recommended that Fisheries and Oceans Canada set up an information exchange program for project proponents and the Crees. The goal of the program is to help proponents take Aboriginal fisheries into account during the self-assessment process required under the 2012 Fisheries Act. In June 2015, the JBACE went a step further by submitting a guidance document to support proponents in the self-assessment process. The document aims to facilitate information dissemination and discussions between proponents and Crees about fish habitat, traditional activities related to fishing and the characteristics of projects.

Aside from the Sustainable Forest Development Act, the JBACE wants to take into account the new governance regime established for the Eeyou Istchee James Bay Territory. It also wants to avoid duplication of the mandate entrusted to the Cree-Québec Forestry Board (CQFB) under the Agreement Concerning a New Relationship Between Québec and the Crees (known as Paix des Braves, signed in 2002). The Board's mandate in this regard was modified by the recent Québec-Cree agreement regarding harmonization of the Québec forest regime with the adapted forestry regime established by the Paix des Braves.

With that in mind, the JBACE brought together various players from the forest and wildlife sectors to discuss its approach for reviewing the next set of plans submitted for comment. The workshop was held in February 2016 and the guest speakers[3] brought the JBACE members up to speed on the following issues: the content of tactical plans for integrated forest management, harmonization of the two forest regimes, the mandate of the Cree-Québec Forestry Board, the status of woodland caribou, and the consultations held through local integrated land and resource management panels ('TGIRT', in French).

In light of the workshop discussions, the members decided to send the Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs a list of issues that need to be considered prior to drawing up forest management plans; for example, protection of woodland caribou habitat and consideration of the cumulative effects of the forest road network. Since these are strategic factors related to the content of tactical plans for integrated forest management, the JBACE will be reviewing the tactical plans only. However, operational and implementation plans would subsequently be reviewed to determine the consideration given to the JBACE's comments.

[3] Hugo Jacamain (CQFB), Stephen Ouellet (CNG), Simon St-Georges (MFFP), Martin Hugues St-Laurent (UQAR) and Luc Boutrolle (Université Laval).

Presentations given to the JBACE

Presentation given by	Date	Subject	Observations/Follow-up
Johanne Morasse, EIJBRG	September 23, 2015	Preparation of the regional plan for integrated land and resource development	• Natural Resources Committee : ◦ Equal representation of Jamésiens and Crees, ◦ Supervises the integrated land and resource management panels ('TGIRTs')
Aurora Hernandez, CNG	December 9, 2015	Abandoned exploration and mine sites in the Eeyou Istchee James Bay territory	• Current number of abandoned exploration and mine sites • Site restoration conditions • Terms and conditions of Cree participation
Christopher Beck, CNG	December 9, 2015	Cree Regional Conservation Strategy	• Context: Plan Nord objective to protect 20% of the area • Eeyou Protected Areas Committee: forum for discussion • Coordination of Cree conservation initiatives
Stéphanie Bleau, OURANOS	September 23, 2015	Research program on climate change in the North	• Objective: raise greater awareness among Cree communities of OURANOS and its work • Decision-support tools for northern communities • Aboriginal issues: food security, resource management
Geneviève Brisson. INRS et UQAR	September 23, 2015	Integration of health determinants into environmental assessment	• Objective of the toolkit: support citizen participation in environmental assessments, especially for health and climate issues related to a project
Étienne Gilbert, AANDC	June 10, 2015	Aboriginal and Treaty Rights Information System (ATRIS)	• Objective: provide information on Aboriginal rights and claims in relation to consultation obligations • Improve ATRIS with data realting to the JBNQA and Cree traplines

CONCLUSION

The JBACE launched a major initiative on strategic environmental assessment (SEA), including a brief on the proposed modernization of the Environment Quality Act, which would allow for the establishment of an SEA framework in Québec. Such a framework would improve how environmental and social issues are factored into policies, plans and programs.

The Committee also conducted a major study on the consideration given to cumulative effects during the Section 22 impact assessment and review procedure. The goal of the study was to gain a better understanding of current practices at the project and regional levels. In addition, the JBACE took stock of the joint consultations on uranium industry issues, resulting in recommendations for future joint inquiry initiatives with the BAPE or other bodies.

After tabling its report on public participation, the Committee followed up on its recommendations with the federal and provincial administrators of Section 22 as well as the evaluating and review bodies. The JBACE noted that a number of its recommendations have already been implemented. Others are in the works, such as the public registry containing the directives, impact statements and monitoring programs for projects. The JBACE also participated in the social acceptability initiative, including by submitting a brief during the parliamentary committee hearings on the Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles' Green Paper.

The year 2015-2016 marked a turning point for implementation of the JBACE's strategic plan and priorities for 2015-2017. The Committee carried out significant mandates, such as the consultations on uranium industry issues and the report on public participation, as well as launched new initiatives to improve policies, laws and regulations that apply to the territory of Eeyou Istchee James Bay. In addition, the JBACE will continue to examine the impact assessment and review procedure with a view to enhancing knowledge of the host environments in order to minimize the negative environmental and social impacts of development projects.

APPENDIX 1

COMPOSITION AND MEETINGS OF THE JBACE

1.1 Composition of the JBACE

Members appointed by the Cree Nation Government (CNG) :

Melissa Saganash, Chairperson

Chantal Otter Tétreault, Vice-Chairperson

Andy Baribeau (since September 2015)

Ginette Lajoie

John Paul Murdoch (until September 2015)

Members appointed by the Gouvernement du Québec :

Manon Cyr, ville de Chibougamau

Jean-Pierre Laniel, Ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques (MDDELCC)

Pascale Labbé, MDDELCC

François Provost, Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs (since October 2015)

Members appointed by the Government of Canada :

Jean Picard, Environment Canada

Line Choinière, Fisheries and Oceans Canada (until November 2015)

François Boulanger, Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency

Monique Lucie Sauriol, Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada

Jean-Yves Savaria, Fisheries and Oceans Canada (since November 2015)

1.2 Composition of the subcommittees

1.2.1 Administrative Committee

Pascale Labbé, Québec

Chantal Otter Tétreault, CNG

Monique Lucie Sauriol, Canada

Marc Jetten, Executive Secretary

1.2.2 Subcommittee on Priorities for 2015-2017

Pascale Labbé, Québec

Ginette Lajoie, CNG

Jean Picard, Canada

Marc Jetten, Executive Secretary

Graeme Morin, Environmental Analyst

1.2.3 Subcommittee on Strategic Environmental Assessment

François Boulanger, Canada

Ginette Lajoie, CNG

Pascale Labbé, Québec

Graeme Morin

Marc Jetten

1.2.4 Commission on Issues Related to Uranium Development

John Paul Murdoch, CNG

Manon Cyr, Québec

Jean Picard, Canada

Melissa Saganash, CNG

Catherine Lussier, resource person

1.2.5 Subcommittee on Public Participation

François Boulanger, Canada

Ginette Lajoie, CNG

Pascale Labbé, Québec

Graeme Morin

1.2.6 **Forestry Subcommittee**

Ginette Lajoie, CNG

Chantal Otter Tétreault, CNG

Jean Picard, Canada

François Provost, Québec

Marc Jetten

Graeme Morin

1.2.7 **Subcommittee on Implementation of the Fisheries Act**

Line Choinière, Canada

Jean-Pierre Laniel, Québec

Chantal Otter Tétreault, CNG

Josée Brunelle, HFTCC

Graeme Morin

Marc Jetten

1.2.8 **Secretariat**

Amira Elgiheny, secretariat Officer

Marc Jetten, Executive Secretary

Graeme Morin, Environmental Analyst

1.3 JBACE Meetings

The Committee held five meetings in 2015-2016 :

192nd meeting Québec, April 7, 2015;

193rd meeting Gatineau, June 9 and 10, 2015;

194th meeting Oujé-Bougoumou, September 22 and 23, 2015;

195th meeting Montréal, December 9, 2015;

196th meeting Québec, February 25, 2016.

APPENDIX 2

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2016
(UNAUDITED – SEE NOTICE TO READER*)

INCOME

Subsidy from MDDELCC, CEAA and CNG	
JBACE secretariat	301 000
COMEV secretariat	30 000
Subtotal for the subsidy	331 000 $
Total income	**331 000 $**

OPERATING EXPENDITURES

Salaries, wages and benefits	159 327 $
Telecommunications	4 895
Rent (office space)	31 531
Travel expenses	8 414
Translation	28 778
Photocopying	10 667
Messenger services, postage	633
Office supplies, furniture and computer equipment	4 378
Expert opinions, meeting expenses	3 952
Insurance	457
Dues, fees, memberships, conferences	1 125
Professional fees and legal costs	2 010
Implementation of the Strategic Plan	57 293
Review of forest development plans	4 667
Training	1 721
Website	955
Interest and bank charges	413
Depreciation, amortization	2 327
Subtotal - JBACE	
COMEV secretariat	30 000
Total operating expenditures	**353 543 $**

OTHER FINANCING ACTIVITY

Interest income	1 855 $

* The Financial Statements and Notice to Readers, prepared by RUEL GIROUX, Chartered Professional Accountants, are available on request.

Comité consultatif pour l'environnement de la Baie James
James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment
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